APPENDIX

The Immigration Act of 1924, 43 Stat. 153, as amended (8 U. S. C. 166, 167, 203, 215, 222) provides in part:

> SEC. 3. When used in this Act the term "immigrant" means any alien departing from any place outside the United States destined for the United States, except * * * (5) a bona fide alien seaman serving as such on a vessel arriving at a port of the United States and seeking to enter temporarily the United States solely in pursuit of his calling as a seaman * * *.
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> SEC. 15. The admission to the United States of an alien excepted from the class of immigrants * * * shall be for such time and under such conditions as may be by regulations prescribed * * * to insure that, at the expiration of such time or upon failure to maintain the status under which admitted, he will depart from the United States * * *.
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> SEC. 19. No alien seaman excluded from admission into the United States under the immigration laws and employed on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any place outside thereof, shall be permitted to land in the United States, except temporarily for medical treatment, or pursuant to such regulations as the [Attorney-General] may prescribe for the ultimate de-

parture, removal or deportation of such alien from the United States. * * *

SEC. 20. (a) The owner, charterer, agent, consignee, or master of any vessel arriving in the United States from any place outside thereof who fails to detain on board any alien seaman employed on such vessel until the immigration officer in charge at the port of arrival has inspected such seaman (which inspection in all cases shall include a personal physical examination by the medical examiners), or who fails to detain such seaman on board after such inspection or to deport such seaman if required by such immigration officer or the Attorney General to do so, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of $1,000 for each alien seaman in respect of whom such failure occurs. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the liability to the payment of such fine, or while the fine remains unpaid, except that clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine, or of a bond with sufficient surety to secure the payment thereof approved by the collector of customs.

* * * * *

SEC. 24. The Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, with the approval of the Attorney General, shall prescribe rules and regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this act; but all such rules and regulations, insofar as they relate to the administration by consular officers, shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Attorney General.

The Act of May 22, 1918, 40 Stat. 559 (22 U. S. C. 223) provided in part:

> When the United States is at war, if the President shall find that the public safety requires that restrictions and prohibitions in addition to those provided otherwise than by this Act be imposed upon the departure of persons from and their entry into the United States, and shall make public proclamation thereof, it shall, until otherwise ordered by the President or Congress, be unlawful [1]—
>
> (a) For any alien to depart from or enter or attempt to depart from or enter the United States except under such reasonable rules, regulations, and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe.
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> * * * * *

The Act of March 2, 1921, 41 Stat. 1217 (22 U. S. C. 227) provides in part:

> The provisions of the Act approved May 22, 1918, shall, in so far as they relate to requiring passports and visas from aliens

[1] This paragraph was amended by the Act of June 21, 1941, c. 210 § 55 Stat. 252 (22 U. S. C. 223, Supp. III) to ead as follows:

When the United States is at war or during the existence of the national emergency proclaimed by the President on May 27, 1941, or as to aliens whenever there exists a state of war between, or among, two or more states, and the President shall find that the interests of the United States require that restrictions and prohibitions in addition to those provided otherwise than by this Act be imposed upon the departure of persons from and their entry into the United States, and shall make public proclamation thereof, it shall, until otherwise ordered by the President or Congress, be unlawful—"

seeking to come to the United States, continue in force and effect until otherwise provided by law.

Executive Order 8429 issued June 5, 1940, 5 F. R. 2145, provides in part:

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED OF BONA FIDE ALIEN SEAMEN ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of May 22, 1918, 40 Stat. 559, as extended by the act of March 2, 1921, 41 Stat. 1205, 1217, I hereby prescribe the following regulations governing the entry of alien seamen into the United States:

* * * * *

An alien seaman who is not exempt from the passport and visa requirements under Part I hereof shall be required to present an identifying travel document in the nature of a passport, showing his nationality and identity and bearing his fingerprints, before he may be granted shore leave for any purpose. The travel document shall be surrendered to the immigration authorities by each seaman at the time of landing and returned to him, upon personal application, at the time of departure.

* * * * *

This order shall take effect immediately and shall supersede and cancel Executive Order No. 7797 of January 26, 1938, entitled "Documents Required of Bona Fide Alien Seamen Entering the United States."

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1944